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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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CONTENTS

NUMBER 26

## COTTON

PAGE

India Announces Cotton Import Quota .....	8
Colombian Cotton Industry Flourishing .....	8
Spain's Cotton Production Continues Uptrend .....	9

## FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS

Vegetable Oil From Fresh Coconuts Now on Sale in Philippines .....	6
China's Sesame Seed Crop Is Smaller .....	14
Philippine November Copra, Coconut Oil Exports Revised .....	14

## FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Tanganyika Steadily Expands Agricultural Production and Trade .....	10
Hungary To Step Up Collectivization.....	15

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Mexican Winter Vegetable Plantings .....	5
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## GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS

Philippines To Mill U. S. Flour Brands .....	5
Argentine Lentil Production Continues To Drop .....	6
U. S. Grass and Legume Seed Exports At New High .....	11
U. S. Coarse Grain Exports Below Last Year's .....	12
Australia Increases Price Support for 1960-61 Wheat Crop .....	14

## LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

Mexico Reduces Export Duty on Live Cattle .....	7
Honduras To Open New Packing Plant.....	7
Colombia Lifts Ban on Cattle Exports .....	7
Belgium May Ban Beef Imports From Foot-and-Mouth Areas.....	8

(Continued on following page)

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## CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## SUGAR, FIBERS, AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Prospects for Ghana's Cocoa Continue Bright.....	11
India's Tea Crop Reduced.....	12

## TOBACCO

U. S. Tobacco Exports Up Sharply in October.....	3
Italian Tobacco Crop Slightly Smaller.....	4
New Zealand's Tobacco Crop Larger in 1960.....	4
Dutch Are Smoking More.....	5

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States  
from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. De-  
partment of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.,  
Room 5922. Phone DUDley 8-3100.

Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Statistical Report for  
September 1960. 23 pp.

1960 World Prune Pack Drops Sharply. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDF 4-60.  
4 pp.

U. S. Soybean and Edible Oil Exports Set Record; Oilseed Meals Up Sharply.  
Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 31-60. 9 pp.

The Common Market's Impact Upon U. S. Livestock and Meat Product Exports.  
Foreign Agriculture Circular FLM 15-60. 9 pp.

World Production of Walnuts Higher. Foreign Agriculture Circular FN 3-60.  
5 pp.

Danish Smokers Like U. S. Tobacco. Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 14-60.  
6 pp.

Grading and Exporting Wheat in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.  
FAS M-99. 17 pp.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS  
UP SHARPLY IN OCTOBER

U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in October 1960, at 81.1 million pounds (export weight), were 61.7 percent larger than those for October 1959. The value of October 1960 exports was \$65.6 million, compared with only \$39.2 million in October a year ago.

Exports of flue-cured, burley, Maryland, Virginia fire-cured, and cigar leaf were larger in October 1960 than in October 1959. Flue-cured exports, at 72.9 million pounds, rose 62 percent; burley exports, at 2.4 million, were more than double October 1959 shipments.

During the first 10 months of 1960, exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States totaled 366.0 million pounds--up 2.1 percent from the 358.4 million exported during January-October 1959.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. exports, by types, October and January-October 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

Type	(Export weight)					
	October		Percent change	January-October		Percent change
	1959	1960		1959	1960	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	44,927	72,946	+62.4	287,049	301,877	+5.2
Burley.....	1,057	2,389	+126.0	23,479	24,618	+4.9
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.....	1,854	1,814	-2.2	14,044	12,261	-12.7
Va. fire-cured 1/.....	8	532	---	3,857	3,891	+.9
Maryland.....	753	1,253	+66.4	11,285	8,827	-21.8
Green River.....	39	22	-43.6	788	799	+1.4
One Sucker.....	37	30	-18.9	1,916	263	-86.3
Black Fat, etc.....	302	343	+13.6	3,820	3,618	-5.3
Cigar wrapper.....	109	172	+57.8	3,616	2,859	-20.9
Cigar binder.....	114	359	+214.9	2,804	1,719	-38.7
Cigar filler.....	5	23	+360.0	958	496	-48.2
Other.....	939	1,220	+29.9	4,734	4,777	+.9
Total.....	50,144	81,103	+61.7	358,350	366,005	+2.1
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Declared value.....	39.2	65.6	+67.3	265.9	282.2	+6.1

1/ Includes sun-cured.



October 1960 exports of tobacco products were valued at \$9.2 million--up 84 percent from October 1959. Exports of cigarettes in October of this year totaled 1,939 million pieces--a gain of 87 percent from October 1959. For the period January-October 1960, however, exports of all tobacco products, except smoking tobacco in packages, were smaller than for the first 10 months of 1959. The total value of tobacco product exports was down a little to \$78.5 million for January-October 1960, compared with \$79.0 million a year earlier.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, October and January-October 1959  
and 1960, with percentage change

Products and value	October		Percent change	January-October		Percent change
	1959	1960		1959	1960	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	4,260	1,667	-60.9	18,402	17,976	-2.3
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,038	1,939	+86.8	16,346	16,273	-.4
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	172	49	-71.5	907	573	-36.8
Smoking tobacco in pkgs. ...						
(1,000 pounds).....	51	92	+80.4	555	756	+36.2
Smoking tobacco in bulk (1,000 pounds).....	199	456	+129.1	7,521	6,198	-17.6
Total declared value (million dollars).....	5.0	9.2	+84.0	79.0	78.5	-.6

Bureau of the Census.

ITALIAN TOBACCO CROP  
SLIGHTLY SMALLER

The Italian Tobacco Monopoly places the 1960 Italian crop of tobacco at about 190 million pounds--down about 5 percent from the 199 million harvested last year. Although there was some damage from blue mold, crops of both flue-cured and burley were larger than in 1959. Flue-cured, at 32 million pounds, was up 22 percent; burley, at 39 million pounds, was up 6 percent.

Drops in production of fire-cured, Maryland, and oriental more than offset increases in flue-cured and burley. Percentage drops were: fire-cured, 18 percent; Maryland, 19 percent; and oriental, 15 percent.

NEW ZEALAND'S TOBACCO  
CROP LARGER IN 1960

New Zealand produced a record 7.1 million pounds of tobacco in 1960, practically all flue-cured. The 1959 harvest was 5.6 million pounds. Although the planted acreage this year was only slightly larger than in 1959, yields were extremely high, primarily due to increased use of irrigation.

Agricultural officials in New Zealand consider it unlikely that the 1960 yields will be duplicated next year, and believe that the 1961 crop will be slightly smaller than this year's.

#### DUTCH ARE SMOKING MORE

During January-August 1960 the Dutch consumed more cigarettes, cigars, and smoking tobacco than in the first 8 months of 1959.

Consumption of cigars rose more rapidly than that of cigarettes. The Dutch smoked 1,029 million cigars during January-August 1960--6.6 percent more than the 965 million in the first 8 months of 1959. Cigarette consumption rose to 10,858 million pieces for January-August 1960--2.6 percent above the first 8 months of 1959. Consumption of smoking tobacco during the first 8 months of 1960 was 6 percent greater than in the comparable period of 1959.

#### MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE PLANTINGS

From November 21 through November 30, growers in the Culiacan Valley of Mexico planted 2,200 acres of ground tomatoes and 1,600 acres of staked tomatoes. This brings total acreage planted through the end of November to 25,920 acres for ground tomatoes and 9,711 acres for staked tomatoes. Acreage planted to all vegetables totaled 44,700 acres.

Frost damage was reported in the northern producing areas of Guamas, Huatabampo, Las Mochis, and Hermosillo. Approximately 40 per cent of the Mexican tomato crop is grown in these areas. Culiacan was not affected by frost; however, heavy rain is hampering harvesting of winter vegetables.

#### PHILIPPINES TO MILL U. S. FLOUR BRANDS

Republic Flour Mills of the Philippines has concluded a licensing agreement with Fisher Flouring Mills of Seattle, Washington, to mill in the Philippines the Fisher bakery brands currently being imported. According to a Philippines press report, Republic is now milling "Solo" brand under the agreement. Other Fisher brands, "Sombrero," "Liberty," and "Big Gun," are scheduled for production this month.

Fisher will bring its established brands, flour quality standards, and milling techniques to the Philippines, while Republic will furnish the milling facilities. Fisher will also supply wheat of requisite qualities, and Republic will manufacture and distribute the Fisher brands in the Philippines.

With the production of Fisher brands, Republic is now in a position to offer local bakeries a wider choice of bakery flour brands. Republic is reportedly now supplying the country with more than half of the national needs. Its monthly output is about 400,000 50-pound bags.

# ARGENTINE LENTIL PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DROP

Argentina's 1960-61 lentil crop is expected to be from 88,000 to 92,000 cwt. bags from 32,000 acres. The crop will be harvested early in 1961. The area planted is 54 percent under last year's acreage and 50 percent below the 1950-54 average.

Exports have dropped steadily since 1953, when 396,000 bags were shipped. Exports were 4,900 bags in 1958, none in 1959, and 772 bags in the first 9 months of 1960. Only about 2,200 to 2,400 bags are expected to be available for export from the 1961 harvest.

Lentil crops in Argentina, as in neighboring Chile, are highly susceptible to the "Roya" disease (*Uromyces Fabae*); for this reason, imports from both countries are banned by the United States.

## LENTILS: Argentine acreage, production, and exports, 1935-61

Period	Planted area	Production	Exports
	1,000 acres	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Average:			
1935-39.....	34	265	5
1940-44.....	36	275	266
1945-49.....	70	506	307
1950-54 .....	65	582	323
Annual:			
1955-56.....	26	284	72
1956-57.....	56	129	81
1957-58.....	69	186	6
1958-59.....	75	90	5
1959-60.....	68	101	0
1960-61.....	32	93	2/ 1
1/ 100-pound bags. 2/ January-September.			

## VEGETABLE OIL FROM FRESH COCONUTS NOW ON SALE IN PHILIPPINES

"El Real," a vegetable oil extracted directly from fresh coconuts, is now on sale in the Philippine market, according to a press report from that country. The exclusive process, which was started 10 years ago, is now patented in the Philippines, the United States, Great Britain, France, and 10 other countries.



#### HONDURAS TO OPEN NEW PACKING PLANT

A U.S.-designed meat packing plant is being built on the outskirts of San Pedro Sula, Honduras. It will be completed by mid-December and is expected to begin operating in January 1961. Present packing plant facilities limit the supply of exportable meat (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 25, 1959). The new plant will have a capacity of about 100 head of cattle a day.

Honduras exported small amounts of beef to the United States in 1952 and 1958 but the United States withdrew recognition of the Honduras inspection system in January 1959 and no exports were possible until June 1959, when the system was again approved by U.S. authorities. U.S. imports of beef from Honduras totaled 1.5 million pounds in 1959 and 2.1 million in the first 9 months of 1960.

#### MEXICO REDUCES EXPORT DUTY ON LIVE CATTLE

In a move to aid northern ranchers who have been hurt by lower feeder cattle prices and drought, the Mexican Government on December 6, 1960, reduced ad valorem export taxes on cattle. This reduction will lower the export duty on a 700-pound steer by 17 percent.

On November 15 the official price for all cattle was reduced from 12.5 to 10.5 cents per pound live weight. This move lowered the export tax 16 percent on a 700-pound steer. Thus, the combined reductions bring the tax 28 percent below that in force prior to November 15, 1960.

Drought in Mexico was relieved somewhat by rains this fall, but winter feed supplies continue to be short. Although U.S. cattle prices are below last year's levels there are indications that fairly large numbers of cattle will be shipped to the United States as Mexican feed supplies diminish.

#### COLOMBIA LIFTS BAN ON CATTLE EXPORTS

On November 15, 1960, Colombia issued a resolution permitting resumption of livestock exports. Such exports have been prohibited since early 1959 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 16, 1959) to overcome meat scarcities and prevent increases in consumer prices.

The resolution establishes a quota of 10,000 head to be exported in units of 500. Exports will be permitted only from selected areas with exportable surpluses. They are expected to go mainly to Venezuela and Peru. Prior to 1954, when cattle exports were registered, annual shipments were about 10,000 head. Colombian cattlemen's associations have argued that the best way to increase production is to develop new markets and stop illegal exports.

#### BELGIUM MAY BAN BEEF IMPORTS FROM FOOT-AND-MOUTH AREAS

Belgian authorities are considering the prohibition of beef imports from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists, such as Argentina, but no early action is foreseen. Meanwhile, Belgium is expected to tighten sanitary controls on imports.

#### INDIA ANNOUNCES COTTON IMPORT QUOTA

In late November, the Government of India announced an import quota for all foreign cotton totaling 200,000 bales of 400 pounds gross (equivalent to about 160,000 bales of 500 pounds gross). Allocations by staple lengths are as follows:

- (1) 150,000 bales to be distributed to mills consuming foreign cotton on the basis of the allocation of such cotton during the last season, consisting of
  - a. 50,000 bales 1-1/16 inches to but not including 1-3/16 inches from any area
  - b. 100,000 bales 1-3/16 inches and longer from any area
- (2) 50,000 bales 1-1/16 inches and longer from any area, to be allotted to mills against their retention quota under the Export Incentive Scheme.

Mills are asked to purchase half of the cotton for shipment before March 31, 1961, while the remainder must be purchased for shipment after March 31, but before May 31, 1961.

This is the first import quota announcement of the current Indian cotton season (September 1, 1960-August 31, 1961). Additional announcements will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets as available.

#### COLOMBIAN COTTON INDUSTRY FLOURISHING

For the first time in over 50 years, Colombia exported cotton commercially in 1959-60.

Exports during the first 11 months of the season (August-June) totaled about 31,000 bales (500 pounds gross). The shipments reflect the sharp increase in domestic production that has changed Colombia from an importer of sizable quantities of cotton in previous seasons to a net exporter in 1959-60.

Quantities shipped to major destinations during August-June 1959-60, were: Italy 6,000 bales; Japan 6,000; United Kingdom 5,000; and Switzerland 5,000.

Imports of cotton into Colombia declined from 36,000 bales in 1958-59 to only 2,000 in 1959-60, and may be even smaller this season as production continues to expand. All of Colombia's 1959-60 imports of cotton were from Peru, in contrast with prior seasons when the major portion was supplied by the United States.

Production during 1959-60 amounted to 295,000 bales, almost double the 1958-59 crop of 150,000 bales. The record crop last season is attributed to government efforts to expand and improve production. About 380,000 acres were planted to cotton in 1959-60, compared with 235,000 acres in the previous season.

Colombia's 1960-61 cotton crop, currently estimated at 315,000 bales from 430,000 acres, is setting a new record for the third successive year. This season's production is 7 percent above the 1959-60 crop, and more than double the average annual production of 152,000 bales in the past 5 seasons.

Cotton consumption in Colombia has also trended upward in recent years. A 10-percent increase this season is expected over the 210,000 bales used in 1959-60. Stocks were built up to around 60,000 bales by the end of the 1959-60 season, from 18,000 bales at the beginning of the season.

#### SPAIN'S COTTON PRODUCTION CONTINUES UPTREND

Spain's cotton crop for the 1960-61 season (August-July) is now estimated at 340,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--14 percent larger than the 1959-60 crop of 298,000 bales, and 66 percent above average annual production of 205,000 bales in the past 5 seasons. It is possible, however, that recent heavy rains throughout Spain, just reported, may reduce production from the above estimate.

About 27,500 bales or 8 percent of this year's crop is extra long staple cotton. The larger production this season is attributed mainly to an increase in acreage, mostly in the unirrigated area, from 556,000 acres in 1959-60 to 640,000 acres this season.

Imports of cotton in 1959-60 amounted to 91,000 bales, the smallest on record, and only one-fifth as large as the 458,000 bales imported a year earlier. The reduced imports last season were due to large beginning stocks, increased production, and financing difficulties. (Contid)



The United States share of the Spanish import market last season was only 39,000 bales (43 percent), against 322,000 bales (70 percent) in the previous season. Most of the remainder was imported from Mexico, Egypt, and Syria.

Spain's requirements for consumption are expected to rise from the 500,000 bales consumed in 1959-60 to about 525,000 this season. With some increase in stocks contemplated, 1960-61 imports are estimated at 200,000 bales. Despite the substantial increase in Spanish cotton production, longer staple imported cotton is needed for blending with the qualities produced domestically.

#### TANGANYIKA STEADILY EXPANDS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Tanganyika's 1959 overseas exports (about 85 percent agricultural) exceeded those of Kenya and Uganda for the first time. Exports were valued at \$126.8 million, compared with imports of \$79.3 million. Tanganyika, however, had an adverse interterritorial trade balance with Kenya and Uganda, with whom it has a de facto customs union and a common market.

Exports from Tanganyika to the United States in 1959 were valued at \$9.5 million (principally, sisal, coffee, hides and skins, tea, and papain). Tanganyika's imports from the United States, valued at \$2 million, were virtually all nonagricultural. The country obtains most of its limited agricultural imports from Kenya, Uganda, the United Kingdom, and other Commonwealth suppliers.

In the past decade, there has been a steady but unspectacular increase in Tanganyika's exports, except for cotton; also agricultural exports have become more diverse. In 1959, Tanganyika's most valuable exports were sisal, cotton, coffee, diamonds, hides and skins, and cashew nuts.

Since 1950, cotton production has quadrupled and the 1959-60 crop was a record 168,000 bales (500-pound). Production of flue-cured tobacco for export to Kenya and Uganda has expanded, and the country's first modern cigarette factory is nearing completion in Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika has attained internal self-government and in September elected an African Chief Minister and a predominantly African legislature. Tanganyikans of European and Asian origin also serve as ministers and in the legislature. Discussions on Tanganyikan independence, including membership in a proposed East African federation, will take place early in 1961. At present, the East Africa High Commission operates common rail and other transport services, statistical and tax organizations, basic agricultural and livestock research, and various other services common to mainland British East Africa. There are no preferential tariffs.



# PROSPECTS FOR GHANA'S COCOA CONTINUE BRIGHT

Purchases of Ghana's 1960-61 cocoa crop continue ahead of those of the 1959-60 crop, an alltime record harvest of nearly 653 million pounds.

The capsid spray program is mainly responsible for the larger crop this season. It has not only greatly increased the survival rate of new plantings and permitted earlier bearing, but has also increased the yield of mature trees. Other factors contributing to increased production are: intensification of swollen-shoot control measures; favorable weather; effective extension work in training cocoa farmers; and the coming into bearing of new, improved plantings. These young trees are expected to bolster production for some time.

## U.S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS AT NEW HIGH

U.S. grass and legume seed exports amounted to 10,248,000 pounds in October, the highest total reached in any single month on record. The July-October total of 22,562,000 likewise surpasses all 4-month totals. Heavy October shipments to Europe (particularly to France, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy) accounted for the large increase.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. exports, October 1960, with comparisons

Kind of seed	October		July 1 - October 31	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Alfalfa, certified.....	777	322	1,246	633
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	557	322	1,277	607
Alfalfa, total.....	1,334	644	2,523	1,240
Alsike.....	59	11	127	33
Ladino.....	182	293	380	785
Clovers, other.....	128	382	416	3,248
Bentgrass.....	361	592	760	872
Fescues.....	396	1,208	1,173	2,216
Kentucky bluegrass.....	35	23	87	207
Orchardgrass.....	0	6	34	42
Redtop.....	92	326	127	405
Timothy.....	56	741	120	1,113
Grasses, other.....	1,082	6,022	2,521	12,401
Total.....	3,725	10,248	8,268	22,562

## INDIA'S TEA CROP REDUCED

India's 1960 tea harvest is expected to be smaller than last season's.

Production was reported at 487.4 million pounds at the end of September 1960--a decline of 26.9 million pounds from production in the corresponding 1959 period. The drop is primarily due to drought in the North Indian tea-producing area. However, up to the end of September, an increase in the South Indian crop somewhat offset the reduction in the North Indian.

Because of the prospective drop in 1960 production, it is unlikely that the 725-million-pound tea target of India's Second Five Year Plan may not be reached.

U.S. COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS  
BELOW LAST YEAR'S

U.S. coarse grain exports during July-October 1960 totaled 3.5 million metric tons, nearly a half million less than during the same period in 1959. Smaller shipments of barley (652,000 tons, compared with 1.1 million a year earlier) accounted for most of the reduction.

Corn exports during the first 4 months of 1960-61 totaled 1.7 million tons, slightly below last season. The United Kingdom continued to be the largest market, but took 4 percent less than the 496,000 tons of the previous year. The Netherlands, next largest market in size, took 12 percent less than the 328,000 tons of last year. In contrast, more corn was exported to Canada, India, and Israel.

About 78 percent, or 165,000 tons, of the oats exported during July-October went to the Netherlands. This was slightly less than last season. The 4-month exports this season were 211,000 tons, compared with 313,000 tons last season.

The Netherlands was also the largest market for barley, but reduced its imports by 45 percent from last year. Exports to Poland were down 138,000 tons. Other countries taking considerably less were Denmark, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

In contrast to the other coarse grains, exports of sorghums were nearly 10 percent above the previous season (959,500 tons, compared with 876,000). This was due mostly to larger shipments to Poland (55,000 tons, compared with 14,000), and to the United Kingdom (189,000 tons, compared with 151,000). In addition, 58,000 tons were exported to Japan, against none the year before.

Inspections for export during November show considerable increase over exports in the same month of 1959. This will make July-November exports about 5 percent below the first 5 months in 1959-60.



## COARSE GRAINS: U.S. exports to principal countries, July-October 1959 and July-October 1960

Country of destination	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-October 1959:					
Canada .....	217,255	—	1,045	91	218,391
Austria .....	102,637	5,177	8,075	—	115,889
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	102,647	15,316	69,632	189,918	377,513
Denmark .....	11,227	9,710	113,652	38,590	173,179
France .....	14,111	—	—	—	14,111
Germany, West .....	95,657	66,403	139,386	64,950	366,396
Greece .....	2,677	—	3,562	—	6,239
Ireland .....	16,965	508	13,792	2,032	33,297
Italy .....	24,691	3,785	19,027	—	47,503
Netherlands .....	328,161	168,293	241,991	259,823	998,268
Norway .....	16,685	—	3,353	24,374	44,412
Poland .....	—	—	220,139	14,286	234,425
Spain .....	26,595	—	65,272	—	91,867
Sweden .....	6,855	21,589	1,856	16,057	46,357
Switzerland .....	665	17,638	17,883	415	36,601
Trieste .....	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom .....	496,178	2,032	67,174	150,816	716,200
Other Europe .....	32	167	1,643	—	1,842
Egypt .....	49,943	—	5,750	9,893	65,586
India .....	19,868	—	—	—	19,868
Israel .....	26,695	—	13,717	56,540	96,952
Japan .....	90,328	—	50,688	—	141,016
All others .....	51,566	2,105	78,189	48,021	179,881
Total .....	1,701,438	312,723	1,135,826	875,806	4,025,793
July-October 1960:					
Canada .....	278,933	—	3,530	2,803	285,266
Austria .....	74,323	3,476	56,087	8,947	142,833
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	113,141	16,554	40,678	184,406	354,779
Denmark .....	5,292	759	33,706	24,482	64,239
France .....	3,187	—	—	747	3,934
Germany, West .....	85,861	6,326	94,831	58,019	245,037
Greece .....	22,358	—	19,788	—	42,146
Ireland .....	5,334	—	1,524	—	6,858
Italy .....	168	7,875	24,985	17,125	50,153
Netherlands .....	288,891	164,769	133,553	262,397	849,610
Norway .....	8,282	—	—	9,435	17,717
Poland .....	11,265	—	82,233	54,860	148,358
Spain .....	20,477	—	31,814	—	52,291
Sweden .....	1,806	1,040	1,748	6,723	11,317
Switzerland .....	2,646	8,790	10,533	6,030	27,999
Trieste .....	20,320	—	—	—	20,320
United Kingdom .....	477,254	—	3,447	189,440	670,141
Other Europe .....	15	13	1,021	1	1,050
Egypt .....	39,775	—	—	—	39,775
India .....	35,048	—	—	9,764	44,812
Israel .....	39,102	—	23,370	55,023	117,495
Japan .....	91,522	—	—	57,527	149,049
All others .....	53,926	1,406	88,834	11,792	155,958
Total .....	1,678,926	211,008	651,682	959,521	3,501,137

1/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

## CHINA'S SESAME SEED CROP IS SMALLER

Mainland China's 1960 sesame seed crop is unofficially estimated at around 385,000 short tons, a drop of 40,000 tons from 1959 and 25,000 tons below the 1958 level.

Acreage in 1960 is believed to have declined moderately from the 2.3 million acres of 1959, and yields probably were down. The late sesame crop (the crop that follows winter-grown crops and accounts for roughly one-half the total crop) was planted even later than usual because harvest of the winter crops was delayed by weather. Also, excessive rainfall in the major sesame areas during September and October probably reduced yields of the late crop.

PHILIPPINE NOVEMBER COPRA;  
COCONUT OIL EXPORTS REVISED

The data on Philippine copra exports in November have been revised from the earlier figure (see Foreign Crops and Markets, December 19, 1960) to 58,119 long tons.

The country breakdown is as follows: United States (Pacific Coast) - 22,950 tons; Japan - 1,103 tons; Western Germany - 3,000 tons; Netherlands - 25,200 tons; Norway - 1,500 tons; Sweden - 2,000 tons; Germany-Netherlands optional discharge - 1,250 tons; Colombia - 473 tons; Panama Canal Zone - 393; Venezuela - 250. Coconut oil shipments are now reported at 7,145 tons--all to the United States (Atlantic Coast).

Desiccated coconut shipments in November were 5,060 short tons--one-fourth below those of October (6,819 tons) and 6 percent below those of November 1959 (5,380 tons).

AUSTRALIA INCREASES PRICE SUPPORT  
FOR 1960-61 WHEAT CROP

Australia's price support for the 1960-61 wheat crop has been fixed at 15s. 2d. (\$1.70) per bushel bulk basis, f.o.r. ports. This represents an increase of 4d. (3.7¢) per bushel over the 1959-60 guarantee of 14s. 10d. (\$1.66 per bushel).

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole marketing agency. Under the country's Wheat Stabilization Scheme, the Commonwealth Government through its Wheat Board fixes the guaranteed producer price for all wheat sold for domestic consumption--approximately 60 million bushels-- and up to 100 million bushels for export. The price is fixed annually on the basis of production costs.

The Wheat Board also fixes the price at which it sells wheat for domestic consumption. For 1960-61, this will be 15s. 4d. (\$1.72) a bushel f.o.r. ports, also an increase of 4d. (3.7¢) per bushel. This price includes 2d. (1.9¢) per bushel to cover the cost of shipping wheat from the mainland to Tasmania.



Total deliveries to the board last season amounted to about 184 million bushels. Around 60 million bushels were sold for home consumption and 124 million bushels for export. Because of a record 1960 crop--250 million bushels--deliveries during the 1960-61 season are expected to reach a record 225 million bushels.

Exportation of wheat is the exclusive prerogative of the Wheat Board. Wheat is sold to International Wheat Agreement countries at prices within the IWA range, and to other countries at the best price obtainable. When export realizations exceed the guaranteed minimum, the excess, up to a maximum of 1s. 6d. (16.8¢) per bushel, is deposited in a Wheat Stabilization Fund. When they fall below the guaranteed minimum, the fund is drawn upon to pay farmers the difference. If the amount in the fund is insufficient for that purpose, as is expected to be the case during 1960-61, the deficit is met by the Commonwealth Treasury.

The Commonwealth Government will continue as in the past to work toward further development of export outlets through trade agreements. Currently there are trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Japan, Malaya, Ceylon, Indonesia, and West Germany. Australia also ships some wheat to India under the Colombo Plan.

#### HUNGARY TO STEP UP COLLECTIVIZATION

In an all-out effort to strengthen the Communist position in Hungary, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party recently passed a resolution aiming at completion this winter of the third step (collectivization) in the socialist reorganization of the country's agriculture.

The resolution also placed heavy emphasis on the consolidation of existing collectives. However, an article by the Ministry of Agriculture, carried by Kisalfold on November 4, 1960, pointed out that the upper limit on the size of a collective farm should be about 4,200 acres. The article went on to say that almost 400 collective farms--making up one-fourth of the collectivized area--exceeded this limit and needed a firm reorganization to assure proper management.

On July 1, 1960, 77 percent of the arable land in Hungary was socialized; 60 percent was in collectives, 14 percent in state farms, and 3 percent in "agricultural circles"--forerunners of collectivization.

Through earlier collectivization drives, the arable land of Hungary (which is about the size of Indiana) was increased by 22 percent in 1958 and 17 percent in 1959.

Official Business

Handwritten notes and calculations, including a large 'X' mark and the number '116'.

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